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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE DOUBLE DEALING OF MRS. SMITH.

When my dear husband died two years ago, leaving me with little money and an invalid daughter, it was as if a warm, protecting wall between me and the north wind had been suddenly removed.

Fortunately, our house, with its pretty garden at the back, and decent neighbors was left us; and there was a steady demand for our front and back parlors, and the little room off, that answered for a library, or dressing room. Lodgers came and went, and very cheerfully added their sovereigns to the fine growing sum which I kept—where do you think?—in an empty hat-caddy.

Well, in the very biggest rush of *visitors* they came. The young man came first—a good looking boy of 24 or so—who was willing to pay any reasonable price for a comfortable, quiet room all to himself, where he could sleep in the day—he being employed on a big morning paper during the week, and until a late hour on Saturday upon a Sunday paper.

The next morning he came, bag and baggage; and I must say the little storeroom was not bad, with its clean matting and fresh curtains at the one window that looked on the garden.

Mr. Ivry—that was his name—said it was all very nice, and he drew a long breath as if quite weary; and I noticed his eyes looked tired and a little sad. I always feel sorry for young people with sad eyes.

I told him I truly hoped he would be suited, and showed him a cupboard at the end of the hall where he could keep his housekeeping supplies. There were two divisions, with a key to each, and I gave him the right-hand one. Then, thinking of his sad eyes—and maybe also of the tea-caddy—I offered to furnish cream and butter very reasonably.

Well, Mr. Ivry had been under my roof for two weeks, and giving me no more trouble than a mouse—and not near so much, for I am mortally afraid of a mouse—when she came. She came in the evening, when, luckily, I had just finished setting Mr. Ivry's little room in order.

She wanted a room, and the privilege of preparing her own breakfasts and suppers, and she would be always at her work at a big milliner's during the day.

Now every cranny of my house was full, unless—and here the wild plan which led to such constant watchfulness and frightful anxiety jumped into my mind.

I told here I feared the only room I had would be too small and too plain to suit, but if she would like to look at it—and I led the way to Mr. Ivry's room.

There was still a faint odor of coffee, and a pair of very manly looking boots peeped from under the bureau. I caught them up and held them behind me while we talked.

"I will take the room," she said, with a little sigh of resignation over my flinty price, "and I will come tomorrow evening at about seven."

"And at what time will you be going away in the morning?" I asked, as casually as possible.

"Oh, dreadfully early! I must breakfast at six, and be at my place at seven sharp. Will you kindly let your maid call me at half past five, for sometimes I am so sleepy."

I assured her that I would gladly waken her myself, being always an early riser. And if she would like home-made bread and things of that sort, with fresh cream and butter, I thought I could make it convenient to supply them—at a reasonable price.

She came, and four whole days passed before the awful possibilities of Sunday dawned upon me. I felt that I had already a sufficiently harrowing time—remodelling the room, so to speak, in the morning for Mr. Ivry, and clearing it up in the evening for Miss Hardy. More than once I had what my dear husband would have called a close shave. Miss Hardy fell asleep again one morning, after being awakened and had hardly dashed down the front steps, without her breakfast—except for a glass of milk, which I almost poured down her throat—before Mr. Ivry came up them; and I made him wait in the lower hall while, with some excuse, I hustled Miss Hardy's numerous belongings into my clothes press.

And one afternoon, Mr. Ivry lingered so long over his refreshments—probably reading or writing, for I heard the rustle of paper, and the occasional movement of his coffee cup—that I nearly fainted with fear as I whisked his possessions away and brought out and arranged the Hardy properties in their accustomed order. Then Mr. Ivry left his side of the hall cup-board ajar on the third evening, showing plainly a piece of cheese and the remnants of sandwiches, for she asked me next morning if there were other lodgers on our floor, and I was obliged to vaguely prevaricate. What with a falsehood and hard work and wearying watchfulness, my nerves were already becoming shaky.

And now Sunday was coming! How to keep Miss Hardy out of her room from half-past six to half-past five, or longer, was the question. I thought of several things. I had a dear married niece living out in the suburbs in a pretty little house. I telephoned her, asking her as a special favor to take my guest for Saturday night and Sunday. She answered "With pleasure!" But when I proposed the delightful outing to Miss Hardy that young lady thanked me most sweetly, and declined. The only holiday she yearned for she said, to lie in bed one long, delicious morning.

Then I set about contriving how to keep Mr. Ivry away. It isn't pleasant to tell a downright fib, so I couldn't invent some dreadful happening that would make the room uninhabitable for a day or two. I couldn't ask him to change rooms, for there were none to change to. And it was already per, hoping he would not be greatly inconvenienced. Mr. Ivry looked surprised, but answered very kindly, "Oh, yes, he would make some arrangement for that little time. And I carried up for his luncheon a nice cut of broiled chicken. I felt so relieved and grateful, and I am sure he realized how sorry I was to trouble him.

But there were more Sundays—perhaps a whole summer of them—to follow, and hardly was his first one over, and Miss Hardy off to her work, before the next one began to loom up.

I tried to send Mr. Ivry out to my niece for Sunday, telling him of the quiet, the refreshing lake breeze, and the benefit of even a brief respite from the heat and uproar of the city. And, almost to Miss Hardy's words, he replied that the only respite he needed was a few hours of solid sleep, and he could sleep at home, and he pleasantly thanked me.

Then I resolved to cast myself on Miss Hardy's compassion. I told her that a friend of mine was coming to spend Sunday with me—a person very much in need of rest—and I had no quiet corner—nothing, in fact, but my bedroom, and the kitchen—and would she mind giving up her room just for the day—and as early in the morning as possible—as a special favor to me? Miss Hardy promptly answered "Yes."

I felt myself grow red with shame, thinking of my deception, but I confess I was greatly relieved, with no conflicting Sunday to consider for 12 days to come.

However, I had a sufficiency of scares during that time. One morning Miss Hardy, running back for a handkerchief, and finding me wildly removing her effects as if engaged in a fire drill, and only able to stammer something about "sweeping day;" and one evening catching me just outside her door with the last armful of Mr. Ivry's things (fortunately the evening was dark and rainy, and the hall lamp not lighted and Mr. Ivry finding a thimble and a hat pin which I had clumsily overlooked, politely handed them to me, without even a thought of suspicion.

The time fled swiftly, and soon another unarranged Sunday confronted me. It was Mr. Ivry's turn to be diverted from the room.

Now I would take a bold stand, and say to him that, owing to our cramped quarters, my daughter's illness, and the fact that we were to have a guest every Sunday—and weren't we?—he would be conferring a great favor if he would find some other room for just that day, and I would gladly make a suitable reduction in his rent, and be so much obliged.

I made the suggestion to him with fear and trembling—for there was the chance that he might take leave altogether—and my voice faltered, and the tears came into my eyes, in spite of my effort to be calm and business-like. The dear boy! He had nothing for me but instant compassion and ready compliance. He said he could manage somehow, he was sure; and his room, which had began to seem like home to him, would seem all the pleasanter for these brief absences.

The next Saturday afternoon, at a quarter to six, Mr. Ivry went away with a handbag and umbrella and a smiling good-by, and I flew to my work of reconstruction with a light heart. No more threatening, dreadful Sundays, and only the little minor risks of week-days to look out for! No wonder I hummed as I placed Miss Hardy's lamp and books and work-basket and fans, and slippers and dressing case, and calendars, in their usual places.

I was sitting in our own little room one evening when the blow fell. Latch-keys had already admitted the first-floor people, and so, when I heard the hall door open and close, and a quick step came bounding up the stairs, I knew the end had come.

Evidently Mr. Ivry has hastily returned for some important forgotten thing, and, thinking that my guest was not to arrive until the next day, had returned to unlock the door. I heard Miss Hardy utter an exclamation, and bound to the door, which she must have opened quite violently, for it banged against the table and made the plates rattle.

The hall was dimly lighted— for I cannot afford a dazzling outlay of gas.

"What do you mean?" cried Miss Hardy's voice in startled intensity.

"I beg your pardon, but I left"— began Mr. Ivry.

"You are mastaken! This is my—"

"Excuse me, it is my room—"

"If you don't go away this minute I'll call Mrs. Smith!"

"Will you listen a moment? I left some papers here—"

"Mrs. Smith!"

"In the side pocket of my mackintosh—"

"Mrs. Smith!"

"That hangs—or did hang an hour ago—in the corner of the—"

Sunday morning.

A friend was coming—and was she not a friend—to stay until Monday morning, and I must give her a cor-

I got to my feet, but weakly sank into my chair again. By this time they must have taken a look at each other, and there came a little cry from Miss Hardy.

"Philip—Mr. Ivry!"

Then there was such a confusion of exclamations that I could distinguish nothing for a few moments. Finally came a few sentences in Miss Hardy's clear, but slightly trembling voice:

"I am here because I am at work. Papa died a year ago. He lost all his money, and he couldn't get over it. I am as poor as you are now."

"Thank Heaven!" said Mr. Ivry very fervently.

"At the last papa was very sorry for—for everything. He told me to see you. But you had gone—I did not know where, and I—"

"Oh, this is splendid! I"—began Mr. Ivry.

"Don't you mind now, mamma," whispered my daughter. "They're so happy they'll forgive you everything."

And so they did.—Waverly Magazine.

During the reign of Peter the Great leather money was in circulation in Russia.

THE SCENT OF THE ONION.

By Any Other Name It Would Be as Far from Sweet.

It is interesting to make inquiry into the cause of this unfortunate quality of the onion. It is simply due to the presence in some quality of another mineral matter in the bulb—sulphur. It is this sulphur that gives the onion its germ-killing property and makes the bulb so very useful a medicinal agent at all times, but especially in the spring, which used to be—and still is in many places—the season for taking brimstone and treacle in old-fashioned houses before sulphur tablets came into vogue.

Now, sulphur, when united in hydrogen, one of the gases of water, forms sulphurated hydrogen and then becomes a foul-smelling, well nigh a fetid, compound. The onion, being so juicy, has a very large percentage of water in its tissues, and this, combining with the sulphur, forms the strongly scented and offensive substance called sulphuret of allyle, which is formed in all the alliums. This sulphuret of allyle mingles more especially with the volatile or aromatic oil of the onion; it is identified with the malodorant principle found in asafoetida, which is almost the symbol of all smells that are nasty. The horse radish, so much liked with roast beef for its keen and biting property, and the ordinary mustard of our tables both owe their strongly stimulative properties to this same sulphuret of allyle, which gives them heat and acridity, but not an offensive smell, owing to the different arrangements of the atoms in their volatile oils.

This brings us to a most curious fact in nature, that most strangely, yet most certainly constructs all vegetable volatile oils in exactly the same way—composes them all, whether they are the aromatic essences of cloves, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, thyme, rose, verbena, turpentine or onion, of exactly the same proportions, which are 81¾ of carbon to 11¾ of hydrogen, and obtains all the vast seeming diversities that our nostrils detect in their scent simply by a different arrangement of the atoms in each vegetable oil. Oxygen alters some of the hydro-carbons; sulphur others.—Chambers's Journal.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Adoption is so general in Japan that it is no uncommon thing to find half a dozen children in a family who are no relation to each other or to the father or mother.

In Mauritius they make tea of the leaves of an orchid. In Peru they drink mate, a tea made from a native species of holly. The Abyssinians make a tea from the leaves of catha edulis, which has strong stimulating qualities.

Singular coincidences always are interesting, and here is one from England: At Cross Keys, near Abercarn, Monmouthshire, Elizabeth Jones, landlady of a local hostelry, died suddenly at her daughter's wedding breakfast. The wedding had previously been postponed for a month owing to the similar sudden death of the bride's brother just before the time fixed for the marriage ceremony.

There has taken place according to Spanish reports at the Circus of Seville a wrestling match between a man and a bull. The man is a champion Spanish athlete named Romulus, and the bull was a powerful beast rising five years old. Amid the delirous plaudits of an immense crowd Romulus succeeded in bringing his four-footed antagonist to the earth.

Morocco has the smallest navy in the world. It consists of just one vessel—the Hassani. Until recently the peculiar feature of this warship was that it had no guns; but the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, has now purchased at Cadiz four of the lightest pieces of ordnance left to Spain by the United States at the close of the war, and has had them mounted. He is thoroughly satisfied that in the event of a war with any of the Powers the "reorganized" navy would be able to sweep the seas.

The towering Washington monument, solid as it is, cannot resist the heat of the sun, poured on its southern side on a midsummer's day, without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft which is rendered perceptible by means of a copper wire, 174 feet long, hanging in the centre of the structure, and carrying a plummet suspended in a vessel of water. At noon in summer the apex of the monument, 500 feet above the ground, is shifted, by expansion of the stone, a few hundredths of an inch toward the north. High winds cause perceptible motions of the plummet, and in still weather delicate vibrations of the crust of the earth, otherwise unperceived, are registered by it.

A Trip to the Moon.

World's fairs now vie with one another more in their side-show or "Midway" attractions than in their true objects, and each succeeding one has to outreach its predecessors in strange and startling sensations. One of the shocks that is to be given at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition next year is a spectacular "trip to the moon." You go aboard the airship Luna; when all is ready the cables are thrown off and you rise into the upper regions, (for so it appears to the passenger). It is night and the stars shine brightly above, while below you see the retreating lights of Rochester, Albany and other sublunary cities. You see the moon, too, at first far away but gradually nearer; and at length you land on it. Here the Man in the Moon welcomes you and details guides to show you the wonders of his domain. When you have exhausted the sights of the satellite you return to the earth as you came. All the effects will be produced by moving scenery and ingenious mechanical contrivances.

And Glass Costs Money.

"Why do you leave your windows open at night? Aren't you afraid of burglars?"

"Yes, that's the reason. If I kept the windows shut they'd probably break the glass."—Philadelphia Press

CHAIRMAN JONES' TRUST.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER HOLDS COTTON GINNERS BY THE THROAT.

What the Round Cotton Bale Trust is and Why Mr. Bryan Does Not Denounce It in His Speeches—Depends Upon Whose Ox is Gored.

Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is a defendant in a proceeding brought under the Anti-Trust law of Texas. He has company in his trouble.

John E. Searles, well known in Wall street as one of the biggest "trust magnates," is a co defendant.

The Texans have placed these two gentlemen under fire because they are the heaviest stockholders in a concern known as the American Cotton Company. John E. Searles is President of the organization.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee says his company is but a "large business concern," but the Texans—and Texas is a Democratic State—think differently. It is charged that the Jones-Searles combination constitutes a conspiracy against lawful trade and free competition.

The American Cotton Company is a monopoly if there ever was one. Not only is it entrenched behind $7,000,000 capital stock, but it is fortified by patents which exclude the possibility of competition.

Nicoll's Stock Exchange Handbook, a recognized authority, says:

"The American Cotton Company is a corporation which controls the patents for machinery and processes in making round lap bales."

"Controls"—that word itself is suggestive of the "Octopus." It is the word over which Mr. Bryan fumed in his St. Louis denunciation of trusts.

Every cotton ginning plant in the South must have one of the machines manufactured by the American Cotton Company. They save time and money. The cotton ginner must make his arrangements with the Jones-Searles combination. It has exclusive possession of the field. The ginner must come to the terms of the combination. He can deal no place else. He cannot even buy independence from this $7,000,000 combination.

The American Cotton Company refuses to sell its product. It leases its machines. The manufacturer attaches one to his plant and yearly pays tribute to the American Cotton Company. So great are the profits of this combination that in the short time the concern has been in existence Senator Jones is said to have risen from the estate of a comparatively poor man until he is now regarded as a millionaire. And the Southern ginners continue to swell the bank account of the Democratic campaign manager.

William Jennings Bryan in his denunciation of trusts at St. Louis gave a list of the great corporations of the country. But he left out the American Cotton Company and the American Ice Company. The others he denounced. But these two great Democratic organizations he ignored. He exclaimed:

"Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of trusts."

Therefore Mr. Bryan will not succeed as a trust smasher.

Even in making his division in monopolies Mr. Bryan showed strong discrimination. He specified such concerns as the Federal Steel Company. Yet this combination is only one of several iron and steel companies in the country. No one is forced to do business with the Federal Steel. There are the American Steel and Wire Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, and there are others.

But Mr. Bryan made his division in favor of the American Ice Company, which had absolute control over the prices in New York City, and which, last spring turned upon the poor of the tenement house districts and added to its wealth by the suffering of the poverty stricken, and Mr. Bryan also makes his division in favor of a concern which is so strongly fortified that every cotton ginning plant in the United States is forced to pay tribute to it.

It depends, when Mr. Bryan denounces trusts, upon whose ox is being gored.

Responsibilities Not to Be Shirked.

"Who shall direct those 10,000,000 people in the Philippines who shall show them how to make the most of their country? 'Themselves,' say some. 'Who are 'themselves?' Judge them by what they have done. With capacity for self-government, why might they not have broken their yoke long ago? Now there is the situation. Who is best qualified to meet it? It seems to me Henry M. Stanley has answered this question when he tells us we should look at our new possessions in the light of what the Anglo-Saxon has always done. How can we leave these ignorant, poor, oppressed and childlike people that in such a providential way have come to us? Leave them to stumble on and suffer and die by the millions? Such an act ought to brand us with everlasting disgrace. We must go to them with our law and religion and literature and our implements for shop and field and our high ideals, and by kindness and patience and everlasting love try and build them up."—Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins, of Chicago.

Gold Has Come Back.

During the calendar years 1894 and 1895 when the Democratic administration had control of our finances the exports of gold were $151,199,092. It nearly all came back in 1897 and 1898, the total net imports being $141,703,309. The years 1899 and 1900 have far more than remedied these losses. Do the people want to go back to the days of financial stringency and gold exporting?

Savings of Our People.

The United States has thirty-three per cent. of the savings bank deposits of the world. The average to each depositor in 1899 was $392.13. That is what Republican financial and tariff policies has brought the country.

McKINLEY'S RECORD AS A SOLDIER.

There Was No Such Word as Retreat With Him.

"There is no such word as retreat, boys; charge."

These words were those of Major McKinley nearly forty years ago. They picture the character of the President of to-day as of the soldier of 1862.

Thomas O'Callahan, with one eye blinded and one ear closed to sound forever, by a bullet wound received under the national colors at Gettysburg, is now a resident of Fort Collins. He served through the war with distinguished bravery.

"I served under President McKinley in 1863 and have met him frequently since. Every meeting brings back to me one of the most patriotic expressions that ever passed the lips of a soldier. A party of forty men under the then Major McKinley went on scouting duty. They were perilous times then.

"All went well until we reached the top of a hill and unexpectedly ran into a body of 'Johnnies.' They were in ambush, drawn up in firing line and awaiting our approach. Our first knowledge of their presence in the ambush was a volley which brought down our three front fours of horses and men.

"Retreat!" our captain shouted.

"There is no such word as retreat, boys; charge!" came a second order, this time from Major McKinley, who, drawing his sword, dashed ahead, followed by every one of our men except those who had given their lives to the cause. The enemy were completely astounded and at our charge retreated in confusion.

"Before we started on this scouting expedition we were ordered to take three days' provisions. I had a sack of pounded oats on the pommel of my saddle. After the rout of the enemy I turned the oats out to feed my horse, and found fifteen bullets in the sack. My horse was wounded, as was Major McKinley's, and his sword hilt was cut to pieces by bullets. Major McKinley laughingly called attention to it, and at the same time complimenting his men on their bravery, remarked:

"'You have done me a great favor, boys, and if it ever lies in my power, I'll reciprocate.'"

Do You Want This to Return?

Nearly 300 men were fed at the Lakeside free kitchen yesterday. They represented every grade of poverty and destitution. A horde of hungry men and boys blocked Randolph street from the Illinois Central depot almost to Michigan avenue. They trampled and danced on the cobblestones to keep up bodily warmth. With the majority one ration only whetted a ravenous appetite, and they took their places in the file again and waited another admittance. As the first set of seventy-five men had been accommodated, another and another installment was admitted, and 750 men broke their fast within two hours. Among them was the hardy-looking mechanic in his blue jeans, who had it in his eye that he would work at half a chance, and the man in softer apparel, whose coat, now worn and perhaps tattered, proclaimed the better days he had once enjoyed.—From the Chicago Inter Ocean, December 18, 1893.

We Should Foster Our Shipping.

About one thousand million gallons of oil of all kinds are annually exported from the United States, forming one of the largest and most valuable of the products of the country sent abroad. But all the money received in three years for our oil exports would be needed to offset the sum foreign shipowners take out of the United States each year for doing ninety-three per cent. of the foreign carrying. People readily appreciate the value of our oil exportations, but they seem to be ignorant regarding the gold or its equivalent in our commodities that is sent abroad each year to pay foreigners for carrying our imports and exports.

Webster Davis on Dead Issues.

"Listen, my Democratic friends and neighbors, for I have friends and neighbors in this city, which is my home, listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party antagonizes and attacks the administration of President McKinley—upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands—the Democratic party is camping in the graveyard of dead issues."

From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, 1898, to the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo., when the first meeting was held in the first convention hall that was only partly completed.

Debt Decrease and Increase.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States on June 30, 1893, three months after the Democratic administration came in, was $585,037,100. On June 30, 1896, three years later, it was $847,363,890, an increase of $262,326,790. Three years of Democratic mismanagement of finances and of distress under free trade caused this. The voters will not return the incompetent to control of the national finances.

Does Electricity Kill Trees?

New Haven (Conn.) Special to Philadelphia Inquirer: Indignant citizens who desire to save the noble elms that are the pride of New Haven have threatened to bring suit against the trolley car companies of the city for alleged damages to the trees. The assertion is made that the trolley wires charged with electricity are in some streets held in place by connecting wires fastened to the trees, and that charges of electric fluid are sent into the trees, which are thus killed. The trolley companies have sought to stave off damage suits by an offer to test the scientific correctness of these assertions. Permission has been obtained from the department of public works and police supervision assured for the interesting experiment within the week of charging the big tree in front of City Hall with the full voltage of the trolley system. If the tree dies a score of suits will be filed by property owners, who have been compelled to cut down trees, some of them 150 years old, since the trolley ran through the avenues.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Recent advices indicate that the European Powers are nearing an agreement on their policy in China, and that the prospect of a peaceful settlement is growing much brighter.

Lieutenant Hobson applied to the Navy Department for six months' leave of absence, because of trouble which has developed with his eyes.

It has been decided to sell the old single turret monitor Nantucket and the tug Cheyenne. A naval board recently appraised the former vessel at $15,000 and the tug at $5000.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, in his annual report, suggests legislation to prevent the immigration into this country of large numbers of undesirable persons.

Rear-Admiral John C. Watson was assigned to duty as President of the Naval Examining Board at the Washington Navy Yard.

Our Adopted Islands.

No case of yellow fever has been reported at Santiago, Cuba, since last December.

Official reports have been received of insurgent activity in Zambalos Province and in Batangas Province, P. I.

Judge Reuben D. Silliman, Second Circuit Judge in Hawaii, has resigned because of the inadequacy of the salary.

The Philippine Commission has established a bureau of statistics.

General Maximo Gomez has written a hopeful letter regarding the prospects for peace in Cuba and contentment after the convention meets.

Domestic.

Cocaine was successfully used as an anaesthetic in surgical cases in San Francisco and Chicago.

The gunboat Dorothea, ordered to the Asiatic station, was placed in commission at League Island, Penn.

The steamship Senator arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Nome, with 113 passengers and $500,000 worth of gold.

The State Supreme Court of Michigan declared the act granting a bounty of one cent a pound on all beet sugar manufactured in the State unconstitutional. The act was passed by the Legislature of 1897.

The Rev. William Luckenville, pastor of the Reformed Church of Glen Rock, near Ridgewood, N. J., was struck by a train at Ferndale and killed. He was thirty-five years old.

Rodney Lowry, nephew of former Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, fought a duel in Moundsville, Ala., with W. H. White. Both were wounded fatally. The duel was the result of hot words which had passed between them.

Coal companies in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania posted notices offering ten per cent. increase in wages to miners who return to work.

Paul Sloan, a Deputy Sheriff, was shot and killed at Lake Charles, La., while saving the life of a negro from a mob's vengeance.

Mrs. William Owens, Jr., at Pine Plains, N. Y., stopped a runaway horse and saved a little child which was alone in the carriage.

W. M. Bennett, assistant superintendent in the mines at Adger, Ala., was assassinated in his sleeping room. He was unmarried.

Inspired by jealousy, Seymour Campbell, of Wakefield, Mass., tried to kill his wife and a neighbor, Mrs. Timothy Murphy, and then cut his own throat.

John Contee Fairfax, eleventh Lord Fairfax, and Baron of Cameron, in the peerage of Scotland, died at his country home in Northampton, Md. He was believed to be the only British peer with American citizenship.

The Government military posts on the Yukon River are short of winter supplies, including vegetables of all kinds.

Charles A. Collier, Georgia Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, was found badly wounded at his home in Atlanta. He said "burglars," but admitted his own pistol had caused the wound. He died of his injuries.

In his letter accepting the Populist nomination for Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson terms imperialism "the overshadowing issue."

Bryan started eastward from Lincoln, Neb., for his final campaign trip, which will end shortly before election day.

Miss Florence M. Lichtenhan, of North Germantown, N. Y., Principal of the Pierce Field School, was drowned while boating on Raquette River.

The torpedo boat destroyer Decatur was launched at the William R. Trigg Company's shipyard, at Richmond, Va.

Foreign.

The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned.

Four more fishing vessels, with crews aggregating thirty-five men, are reported lost on the Newfoundland Banks in the recent gale.

Thieves took about $74,000 from a safe in the Apostolic Palace of the Vatican, at Rome. Some of the inmates of the palace are suspected.

Replying to the Chinese rulers' message of regret at Baron Von Ketteler's death, Emperor William of Germany sharply demanded that the guilty officials be punished.

Five suspected anarchists from the United States were arrested at Milan, Italy. One was found in possession of a revolver and a poniard.

According to semi-official statements, the Russian naval estimates for 1901 form a total of $47,577,857, an increase of upward of $4,500,000 over those of the current year.

A German expedition killed many Boxers and destroyed a number of Chinese villages south of Pekin.

Cable advices from Tien-Tsin, China, say that General Chaffee has received orders for the withdrawal of American troops, which will be accomplished as soon as possible.

Count Yamagata, the Premier of Japan, resigned office and the Marquis Ito was summoned to form a Ministry.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Constantinople, Turkey, and was received by the Sultan with elaborate and brilliant ceremonies.

Colombia has delayed the signing of a peace protocol with Ecuador on the southern frontier of Colombia.

The American liner New York arrived late at Southampton, England, with a broken thrust shaft, but no serious results attended the accident.

Rinderpest is causing havoc among the cattle bought for the German commissariat in China.

The Canadian contingent, under Colonel Pelletier, sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, on board the transport Idaho. The people of Cape Town accorded them a splendid impromptu reception.

HIS TERRIBLE REVENGE

Italian Brigand Kills a Judge, Witnesses, Jurors and Soldiers.

Imprisoned For Murder, He Escapes and Starts Out to Slay All Connected With His Trial.

Rome (By Cable).—All Italy is in a state of excitement over the exploits of the brigand Mussolino, whose murder record is rapidly nearing champion figures. Some time ago he was convicted of the murder of an inoffensive peasant and was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. He recently escaped and took to the open country as a brigand with the avowed object of taking vengeance upon everybody connected with the trial.

An enterprising reporter, taking his life in his hands, obtained an interview with the blood-stained ruffian. Mussolino said:

"I harm nobody who has not injured me. I am no vulgar malefactor, but take my word, I will kill every one of the scoundrels who denounced me to the law and gave evidence against me; the members of the jury who dared to find me guilty of a common crime and the judges who had the audacity to send me to prison, all shall know what it means to be the enemy of Mussolino. But all other people need not fear. I protect them."

Such wholesale 'threats' would be grotesque in any other country, but Mussolino is a man of his word. Murder has followed murder with incredible rapidity, and, after all, the fiend runs no particular risk, as there is no capital punishment in Italy, and if captured he will be no worse off than if he had merely hidden after escaping. He has already killed every man who gave evidence against him, and has murdered seven of the jury, while two others are awaiting their doom in a state of abject terror, although protected by the police night and day. The remaining three died natural deaths, or, as some say, unnatural deaths from fright.

Apart from his legitimate quarry, so to speak, Mussolino has incidentally killed two carabineers. The last crime was committed a few days ago, when he emptied the six chambers of his revolver into Judge Zizilli, a member of the court which sentenced him. The Judge is dead, of course, and his sons and brothers are now joining in the chase of the murderer.

All these crimes have been committed in the province of Reggio Calabria. The desperado is absolutely terrorizing the entire province. His courage and indomitable nerve are superb. He does not confine his murderous work to the country or to the night time. Several times he has entered towns and villages in broad daylight, killed his victim and disappeared—this despite the fact that a prize of 10,000 lires is upon his head and that the entire provincial force of gendarmes and militia were hunting him.

Mussolino is about twenty-eight years old and of fine physique, like the robbers of romance. He is kind to the poor and has a pretty way with women, who are believed to act as willing intelligence officers.

The great trial at Palermo consequent upon the latest effort to extirpate brigandage in Sicily has just been concluded. It lasted three months and was full of exciting dramatic incidents, but the Italians have not taken nearly as much interest in it as Mussolino's murderous exploits. The Palermo prisoners numbered 248. They were accused of all possible crimes from murder to housebreaking. The sentences passed aggregated the stupendous total of sixteen centuries, than which there is surely nothing more remarkable outside of comic opera.

BIG BRAINS IN BIG CHILDREN.

Conclusion Reached After Examining 7000 Pupils in the Chicago Schools.

Chicago (Special).—The rule of a sound mind in a sound body is demonstrated by experiments which were carried on last year in Chicago schools by the child study department. To obtain statistics which could be used as a basis for comparison 7000 pupils were examined by the department. Taking children of the same age the results showed that small children on an average are not so bright as the average among children physically larger.

The examinations which led to these conclusions were held in schools where there was the largest proportion of pupils descended from American-born parents. The average height of pupils twelve years old, who are in the second grade, is four feet four and three-tenths inches, while the twelve-year-old pupils who go to the eighth grade average five inches taller. The same rule is found in the examination of children of all other grades and is also shown in the figures of weight and strength.

COEUR D'ALENE STRIKERS FREED.

Charge of Interfering With Mails in Attacking a Train Dismissed.

San Francisco (Special).—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has rendered a decision quashing the indictments against ten men who were arrested at Coeur d'Alene during the mining strike last year for interfering with the United States mails.

It was shown that the men did not know that the train which they interfered with carried the mails.

Thirty Hurt in Street Car Wreck.

A street car plunged from the track into Chisolm Creek at Wichita, Kan., and about thirty persons were hurt, three fatally. The car was running at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour.

Railroad Chief a Suicide.

Warner M. Newbold, superintendent of three divisions of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, committed suicide at his residence in Birmingham, Ala., by shooting himself. He lost his wife three months ago. He was about fifty-five years old, and had been connected with the railroad for many years.

Incendiary Hanged in North Carolina.

Chauncey Davis was hanged at Tarborough, N. C., for burning the residence of Mrs. Lavinia Battle.

Labor World.

The strike of steel workers in the West has been settled, and about sixty thousand men have returned to work.

James McDonald, an American engineer, has arranged to take 5000 Jamaican laborers to build a railroad in Ecuador.

There are thirty-three jute mills in India, employing 95,540 persons. The mills contain 13,371 looms and over 287,000 spindles. Nearly all of the mills are in the neighborhood of Calcutta.

NEGRO DIES AT THE STAKE

Large Crowd Watches the Flames as They Consume the Victim.

Assaulted a White Woman in Alabama Whose Husband Fires the Pile—Was Run Down by Bloodhounds.

Wetumpka, Ala. (Special).—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Eclectic, fifteen miles from this place, a few days ago. The crime with which he was charged was an assault upon Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the brands, which reduced Townsend's body to ashes. The victim was a nephew of a man hanged here a week ago for a similar crime.

Mr. Harrington was engaged at a cotton gin in Eclectic and lived one mile out of town. The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get twenty cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about ten minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, another negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape.

The news spread rapidly. All the stores in Eclectic were closed, all the gins and saw mills shut down; the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the field and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime and others went to the penitentiary for bloodhounds.

The dogs were not brought to the scene until nearly dark. They were taken to where the negro's tracks disappeared, and an exciting chase ensued. The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odlon's store on the outskirts of the town. The crowd coming up soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once. Townsend was confronted by Mrs. Harrington, who positively identified him.

Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found, and about 11 o'clock a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro was then taken to the edge of the village. The preparations for death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak and a hundred stood ready to lend a hand at the rope.

Then a halt was called and the manner of death discussed by the mob. To decide the matter a vote was taken and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd to favor death at the stake.

The stake was prepared and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him. Townsend's wild cries upon God for mercy and help could be heard a long way. The crowd looked on, deaf to his cries, and in an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend, before being bound, confessed the crime, and said he was also implicated with Alexander Floyd, who was hanged a couple of weeks ago. He said he and Floyd had planned for other crimes of like character, but that Floyd's execution put a stop to them.

BELGIUM'S HEIR TAKES A BRIDE.

She is the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, Daughter of a Celebrated Oculist.

Munich (By Cable).—Prince Albert of Belgium, heir presumptive to the throne of that country, married the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. The civil ceremony took place in the throne room and was followed by a religious

PRINCE ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

service in the Chapel Royal, after which there was a reception.

Prince Albert of Belgium is the son of Philippe, Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold of Belgium. The prince was born in 1875.

The Duchess Elizabeth was born in 1876. She is a daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, the celebrated oculist.

Big Whale in Delaware Bay.

A large whale measuring probably forty feet in length was seen in Delaware Bay, about a hundred feet from shore, at Cape May, N. J. He dived after a few minutes and did not reappear.

Bay State Democratic Ticket.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated a State ticket headed by Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston.

Secretary Hay Returns to Duty.

Secretary Hay has returned to Washington from his outing in the New Hampshire hills, and resumed his official duties at the State Department somewhat improved in health, but not entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

Woman Centenarian Dies.

Mrs. Ann Bryan Rowe died at Whitehall, N. Y., aged 102 years. She was probably the oldest person in Northern New York. Had she lived three months longer she would have lived in three centuries.

Newsy Gleanings.

A trust has been formed to control the output and sale of lobsters and other sea food.

A northeaster has destroyed Grand Portal, one of the famous pictured rocks on Lake Superior.

Paris is holding its first postage stamp exhibition and the stamps exhibited are insured for $400,000.

Disorders have broken out at Sun-Tai, near Canton, China. Several villages have been destroyed and others besieged.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.
For Elector
DACK O. NEWBERRY,
Of Tyrrell.
For Congress,
ISAAC M. MEEKINS
of Pasquotank.

True Dream of Br'er Williams.

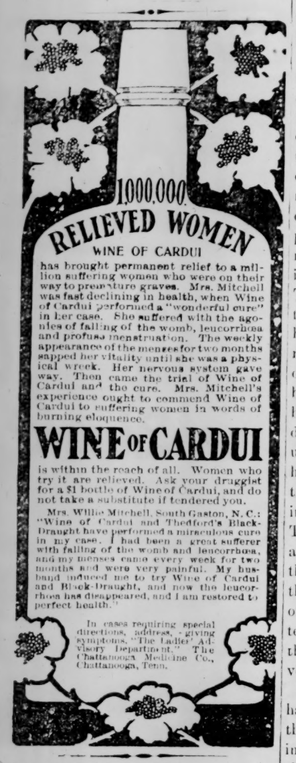
"Atter dis," said the old colored farmer, "I ain't gwine tek nobody's advice 'bout whar I orter keep my money. You know, Br'er Williams tol' me dat banks wuz onsafe dat dey all time failin en swallerin up what yo' puts in 'um?"

"He did?"

"Dat what he done! En he say, 'W'en yo' sells yo' cotton, tek yo' money en dig a hole in de ground en bury it.'"

"En yo' done lak he say?"

"I did, fer sho'! En what yo' reckon? Br'er Williams gone ter bed dat night, en, please God, he see money in his dream, en whilst he wuz in a trance en walkin in his sleep de sperit what wuz a movin er 'im led right whar dat money wuz, en 'fo' he knowed it he had done digged it up en lef' de state wid it!"—Atlanta Constitution.


1,000,000
RELIEVED WOMEN
WINE OF CARDUI
has brought permanent relief to a million suffering women who were on their way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell was fast declining in health, when Wine of Cardui performed a "wonderful cure" in her case. She suffered with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucorrhœa and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearances of the menses for two months sapped her vitality until she was a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to commend Wine of Cardui to suffering women in words of burning eloquence.
WINE OF CARDUI
is within the reach of all. Women who try it are relieved. Ask your druggist for a $1 bottle of Wine of Cardui, and do not take a substitute if tendered you.
Mrs. Willie Mitchell, South Gaston, N. C.: "Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught have performed a miraculous cure in my case. I had been a great sufferer with falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and my menses came every week for two months and were very painful. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught, and now the leucorrhœa has disappeared, and I am restored to perfect health."
In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

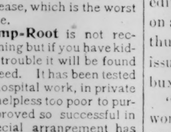
DO YOU GET UP
WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.


Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 24th 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday] 2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " " 4:55, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9:30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 3:55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 6:55, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, and Friday 12:00, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makeyville.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Ag't.

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Successor to John H Ziegler,
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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.
ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

THE ARMY PROBLEM.

Under the heading "Some Lessons of the War" an interesting article is contributed to the October number of McClure's by Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the versatile English writer. As may be readily surmised, the war referred to is the one, the final chapter of which is now being written by warrior Bobs in South Africa. The Doctor's criticism is not over flattering to the English army. His attack is addressed, however, against the existing military system as a whole, which the author considers antiquated, in the modern spirit un-English and unadapted for the economic needs of the nation and the practical demands of modern warfare, rather than against any particular men or measures. His plea is for less red-tape, the higher patriotism and intelligence to be obtained from the volunteer force and the stimulation thereby of the feeling in each individual of national responsibility, and the great saving to the nation in the budget of war expense to be gained by a decided decrease in the numerical force of the standing army. As he points out, complicated systems of drill are no longer so necessary under present conditions where each private is comparatively separated from his comrade and officer on the firing line and is to a certain extent his own general. The main and indispensable desideratum is that each soldier should know how to shoot—and shoot straight. A man with a gun who cannot use it is of little value on the present day battle field. In fact he is an incumbrance. He adds another provision-destroyer to the camp fist and that under conditions where provisions are hard to supply and are costly in their transport. One "dead shot" is worth in his opinion ten ordinary Tommies. The Doctor favors an increase in the artillery and mounted infantry and the retention of a strong nucleus of the regular army, well paid, thoroughly drilled and modernly instructed. For the rest he would trust to the militia of the empire and the volunteer reserve of her subjects.

Uncle Jonathan and John Bull have both learned something from their recent exercise in arms, more, in fact, than could have been taught them by all the military students, experts and tacticians in the world. Modern weapons of destruction are necessitating the rewriting of military text-books. As a modern instancing of the new demand, the Doctor's paper is of interest to Uncle Sam as well as to the British public.

BETSY.

It is by no means a case of "toot your own trumpet." We are not wasting lung power to see how much noise we can make. The man that hath eyes to see doth see. The able editor of the Pamlico Enterprise, who, on a recent visit, favored our sanctum, thus records in his paper's recent issue his appreciation of Betsy's buxom growth:

"Elizabeth City has made the most wonderful strides in progress and expansion of any place of our acquaintance in the State. In eight years it has doubled its population, thriobled its territory and quadrupled its wealth and resources, while the hospitality of its people leads the State. We have always had a warm spot in our heart for the old city ever since our first acquaintance about a quarter of a century back, but on this visit, being the first in eight years, its rapid progress, thrift and enterprise just captivated us and we were loath to leave it. Hereafter when we get in a mulagrubic mood we shall visit "Betsy."

THE LATIN AND THE SAXON.

A noteworthy and significant gathering and one well worthy of the consideration of the Angle is represented by the Pan-Latin Congress which is to meet at Madrid this month. Its purpose is the formation of an alliance economic, political, and military of all the nations of Latin origin against the English-speaking world—that is to say, against the United States and Great Britain. The organizers of the congress, Senor Sagasta, first and foremost, insist that the aims of the movement are purely defensive, and destined to constitute barriers against Anglo-Saxon encroachments. All Latin America excepting Mexico is to be represented at this congress in the Spanish capital.

The Indian famine, while causing the suffering and death of thousands, is thought to be broken by recent heavy rains; so heavy indeed that there are now complaints that floods will cause still further suffering.

Says the Virginian-Pilot: "We infer from the sundry exchanges that a little Judas Iscariating is being done in the Tar Heel Senatorial race."

Judging from recent parliamentary returns Pushful Joe's South African War policy was a decided political success.

The Norfolk papers and the Bell Telephone Company seem to be having their own troubles.

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

A short day is better than a short dollar.

We expanded under Jefferson. Why not expand under McKinley?

The Republican party is the party that performs. The Democratic party is the party that promises only.

Currency is now going West and South to move the crops. Never before did it have such a job of moving to perform.

In response to the query: "What's the matter with Meekins?" the verdict of the people evidently runs to the effect that "He's all right!"

Cleveland's former Cabinet does not support Eryan to any great extent. John G. Carlisle, Wilson S. Bissell and Daniel S. Lamont are all firm in their opposition to Bryan.

Said a farmer the other day: "I do not care for the vituperation and ostracism heaped upon me for voting the Republican ticket this year. I am now getting 10 cents for my cotton and that is sufficient argument for me."

The intelligent masses more and more realize that a world market means prosperity to our factories and produce. They are expansionists because expansion means the largest market for our surplus goods, with the highest and sustained prices.

Labor is busy, is better paid and has to work shorter hours than in any other country on earth. Under the Republican administration of the government, he is to day better fed, better housed, better clothed, better educated than anywhere else on God's green earth and he will be slow to vote for a change.

The Portland "Oregonian" says that for every gold Democrat that votes for Bryan this year there will be a silver Republican to vote for McKinley. For every man who voted for McKinley in 1896 and will vote for Bryan in 1900 because of "imperialism" there is a Western man who voted for Bryan in 1896 and will vote for McKinley this year.

Chairman Jones, of the Democratic party, admits that workingmen have been prosperous in the last three years, and tells them that they have saved enough money to afford the risk of a change and "take a chance" at what might follow Bryan's election. He might as well have said to them: "Beware of prosperity. It is a cruel trap to lure you to destruction. Adversity is your true friend."

Senator Pritchard has been making a telling canvas in West Virginia and Ohio. He has met with rousiug receptions. A press correspondent says:

His addresses are characterized by clearness of reasoning and forcable expression. He takes one issue at a time and brings such a fund of facts and figures to bear upon it in such a logical trend of thought as to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers. He is practical and aims to educate as well as to entertain.

What nonsense for Mr. Bryan to be an anti-imperialist champion in the light of his own actions. He sent the silver plank to Kansas City and insisted on its adoption as a part of the platform, compelled the Democratic party to accept it, and by his action in that matter assumed the part of dictator. A tyranical rant about imperialism seems paradoxical at least.

A man who was in Washington recently said that he had visited 100 County Fairs during this Summer and Fall and never found the farmers in such a prosperous condition as now. This has been evidenced by the fact that they are buying more farming machinery than in any previous year, and they have been buying the best machinery when they could obtain it. These farmers are the people that Bryan is vainly trying to make dissatisfied.

MAKING AN ABLE CANVAS.

Isaac M. Meekins, the Republican nominee for Congress, is meeting his Democratic opponent in joint debate. They have already spoken in Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Dare, Chowan and Gates. As we have already stated, Mr. Meekins is not only enthusing Republicans by his matchless eloquence wherever he speaks but by his forceful presentation of the Republican side of the issues in this campaign he profoundly impresses his Democratic hearers. They listen to him with close attention and treat him with great respect. Instead of indulging in offenslve vituperation his arguments are addressed to the reason and better judgement of the honest seeker after truth.

Mr. Meekins is making a canvas that is highly creditable to himself, satisfying Republicans that no mistake was made in his nomination and he is doing much in removing the wrong impression and groundless prejudice against the National Republican party in this District. The canvas is being conducted by both candidates on a high plane. This is as it should be.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

In these days of Democratic acrobatism which record the breaking of all records in the execution of political somersaults and contortions, it is very difficult to locate the "paramount issue" of the Bryanites. That issue has depended largely, in fact, upon the geographical stump upon which the campaign orator has found himself standing. In the silver States the possible panaceac qualities of poor misgotten "16 to 1" have still served in their relating to awaken some small spark of enthusiasm. "Government by injunction" denunciation has caught the socialistic ear in the cities, and in the East the evils of imperialism and its attending ills have been luridly painted in an effort to frighten the timid and credulous.

The one exception in which the various factions of this composite party manifest any inclination to whoop the new hoop is found in the "Down with the Trusts" slogan. Every orator finds here a safe vent for his bottled up wrath Every Democratic cartoouist finds ready matter for his pen in illustrating the relation of Papa Trust and the Republican nominees in a manner grotesque and laughable.

Great miracles have come to pass, and the Democratic party has suddenly discovered that there are such things as unlawful and oppressive industrial combinations in this country, and that they, with all other ills of earth, are necessarily due to the fostering care of the Republican party. When the reins of government were in Democratic hands they were blinded to the fact of the existence of such an octopus, but a great light has suddenly dawned upon them. The exterminating knife is whetted, and, in the experienced hands of Chairman Jones of Cotton-Bale and Richard Croker of Ice Trust fame, will be applied to this growth of corporate noxiousness. Indeed a touching picture!

But come let us see what is the standing of this petitioner before the court. Perhaps no more pertinent arraignment of the Democratic party's record on the Trust problem, could be given than is furnished by the following excerpt from one of Senator Depew's recent addresses. He says:

I have yet to see a Democratic speech which clearly defines what is a trust and what are trusts. Certainly every combination of industries is not a trust. It has been held that where a number of corporations, doing business, place the management and control in the hands of a separate agency, that that is a trust, and that it is unlawful There were were many such trusts in the country, but since the decision of the Supreme Court, they have all been absorbed by single corporations, and the constituent organizations which constituted the trust have disappeared into the corporation.

The Republican party is the party which has broken up these trusts. It was the Sherman anti-trust lawwhich brought about this result. Three-fourths of the States which have passed anti-trust laws are Republican States, and the laws are the creation of Republican legislators. Where any one product is controlled by a single combination which governs the price of the raw material to the producer and the manufacturer's article to the consumer, and can raise it at will, there should be laws which would reach such a corporation and prevent its continuing in business. The common law, the anti-trust laws of the various States and the Sherman anti-trust law all aim to accomplish this purpose.

In the present Congress the Republican party sought still further to strengthen the power of the Government to meet this question by an amendment to the Constitution which would give to Congress clearly the right to pass laws so drastic as to dissolve any existing trust and prevent the formation of any new ones. The Democrats voted solidly against this amendment on the ground that it was a violation of State rights to concentrate such power in the hands of the Federal Government.

Democracy must be proud of such a history on such an issue.

Bryan's Platform.

My platform is like Joseph's coat,
A crazy-quilt to get a vote,
The wildest hobby I will mount,
If I can call it paramount.

Come ye to me who nurse a sore,
And I will cure you evermore,
On one thing only I'm intent—
I want to be your president.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5, 1900.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay have every reason to exchange congratulations on the outcome of the Chinese policy of the United States. Instead of having to act by itself because of failure of the powers to agree as to what was to be done, as seemed probable only a few days ago, this government now knows, although there has not yet been any official action of the powers to that effect, that the policy which it declared away back in July, and which it has consistently followed every hour of the time, is to be the practical basis of the negotiations with China by the powers. Several propositions have been submitted by the other powers, one by France as late as during the present week, only to be abandoned for lack of support by the other powers. Events in China and the action of the Chinese government in providing for the purnishment of those guilty of encouraging the Boxer rising, have shown the wisdom of the attitude assumed and maintained by President McKinley toward China, and will unquestionably add to the prestige already enjoyed by the United States.

Ex-President Harrison has a throat trouble which may prevent his making any speeches in the campaign, but he will certainly be heard in behalf of McKinley and Roosevelt. This is authentic. If he finds that he cannot speak, he will make public a signed article or an authorized interview, telling why the Republicans should be kept in power.

A New York business man who has just returned from Kentucky gave his impression of the political situation there thusly: "The anti-Gobelites among the Democrats are more determined than ever to turn the State over to the Republicans because of the Gobel election law. There is danger that the state may be counted for Bryan in any event, because the Goebelites do the counting. In Louisville and all that neighborhood Democrats who are opposed to the Goebel law say that McKinley's plurality will be so be big that there will be great danger in counting it out. The business men almost unanimously believe that Kentucky is sure for McKinley."

The War Department this week made public a batch of documents, including personal letters of Filipino leaders, captured and forwarded by Gen. McArthur, which furnishes additional proof that Mr. Bryan's promises are responsible for the renewed activity of the Filipinos. Theo Sandico, one of the agents of the Filipino junta at Hong Kong, says in one of these letters, written to a Filipino officer: "If the re-election of Mr. McKinley be accomplished and a revolution in China be wiped out and the war in the Transvaal takes no new complication, then will I be the first to accept the peace that I believe to be necessary, though it be at the cost of acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States."

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. John H. Small, Democratic candidate for Congress and Isaac M. Meekins, Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people and discuss the political issues at the following times and places:

Edenton, Chowan County, Monday Oct 1st, 1 p. m.; New Hope, Perquimans County, Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 7:30, p. m.; Sunbury, Gates County, Wednesday, Oct. 3d, 3 p. m.; Gates Station, Gates County, Thursday, Oct. 4th, 12:30, p. m.; Gatesville, Gates County, Monday, Oct. 8th, 1 p. m.; Robersonville, Martin County, Wednesday Oct 10th, 1 p. m.; Williamston, Martin County, Wednesday, Oct. 10th, 7:30 p. m.; Hamilton, Martin County, Thursday, Oct. 11th, 1 p. m.; Ayden, Pitt Co. Friday, Oct 12th, 1 p. m.; Bethel, Pitt County, Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1 p. m.; Winton, Hertford County, Monday, Oct. 15th, 1 p. m.; Plymouth, Washington County, Monday, Oct. 15th, 7:30 p. m.; Roper, Washington County, Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1 p. m.; Cresswell, Washington County, Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 1 p. m.; Gum Neck, Tyrrell County, Thursday Oct. 18th, 1 p. m.; Columbia, Tyrrell County, Friday, Oct. 19th, 1 p. m. Other appointments will be made later.

W. B. RODMAN,
Chm'n Dem. Ex. Com.
D. O. NEWBERRY,
Chm'n Rep. Ex. Com.

They Pay the Rent.

"There is," says a traveler, "a stock saying which they have at Queenstown, Ireland. It is there the steamers pick up the mails, which can leave London 12 hours later than the boats do Liverpool and overtake them there. Frequently, however, delays occur, and then the passengers kill time by going ashore, and the native is always in wait to sell them shillalahs and other things, such as bog oak jewelry, canes, etc., which are supposedly indigenous to and characteristic of Ireland.

"Some of the shillalahs are wonderful and awful to look upon and have no possible place in real life, their only object being to take in the unwary transatlantic traveler. One I saw there had a head fully six inches in diameter, with projecting knobs and roots thickly covering it. It was so heavy that to lift it was an effort and to carry it any distance without using a dray a physical impossibility. It was a murderous looking weapon, and a blow from it on the head would have done for any living thing, even a darky from Georgia.

"'Why,' I asked in my surprise, 'what on earth do you use this for?'

"'That?' he rejoined. 'Arrah, that's what we pay the rint with.'

"I've got it yet."—New York Tribune.

Adhesive and Pressed Stamps.

"Wait until I have washed off the postage stamp on this envelope, spoiled in the addressing," said a man.

"It is not necessary to do that, as is commonly supposed," said a lawyer. "You may take your scissors and cut out the adhesive (not the impressed) stamp and stick it fast to your new envelope with mucilage notwithstanding the adhering piece of the old envelope. It does not look nice and may become detached in the mail, but if the stamp is a genuine, unused, adhesive stamp it is not questioned. The government when it sells an adhesive 2 cent stamp undertakes for such consideration to transport and deliver to destination the letter to which it is affixed. The fact that it has a piece of an envelope to which it was formerly attached, but not used or deposited for mailing, does not relieve the government to execute its part of the contract when the letter is deposited for mailing, the stamp being otherwise perfect.

"An impressed stamp, however, cut from an envelope is defective and invalid for postage purposes. It is astonishing how many of these are used, some people apparently being unable or too ignorant to discriminate between adhesive and impressed stamps."—Washington Star.

A Rapid Observer.

Here is a story with a moral: A countryman had just returned from a journey to Paris. One of his cronies asked him what opinion he had formed of the Parisians.

"Delightful people," he replied, "but frivolous, changeable and altogether incapable of forming an attachment of any duration."

"How long were you there?" asked his friend.

"Three days."—Chicago News.

Fear Evil Spirits.

Evil spirits are held in great dread by the Chinese, who believe them to bear special ill will to the eldest son of the family and to delight in playing unkind tricks upon him. To prevent this the eldest son in one family was named "Sixth Little Sister," the child's parents evidently being under the impression that evil spirits could be deceived as to the sex of the little one.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in North Carolina for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn street Chicago.

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Every Desirable form of up-to-date Life Insurance Contract Is issued by this Old and Sterling Company.

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GEO. KEENEY, President, - - - - - - - C. H. BACALL, Secretary.

M. L. SANDERLIN, Gen'l Manag'r.
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WANTED, Special agents in North and South Carolina, who are producers. Liberal contracts for good men. Apply, with references, to the General Manager at Elizabeth City.

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FREE BLOOD AND SKIN CURE.
An Offer Proving Faith.

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Cancer, Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczema, Aches and Pains in bones, back or joint, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated blood troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm. We challenge the world for a case of blood disease that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? skin pale? all run down? as tired in the morning as when you went to bed? catarrh? putrid breath? eruptions sores in mouth or throat? If so, you blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the blood pure and rich, heal every sore; stops the aches and pains, build up the broken down body and invigorats the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect blood purifier made. Sold at drug stores; $1 per large bottle, including complete directions. To prove our faith in Blood Balm a trial bottle given away to sufferers For free trial bottle, address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble and free persona advice given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B

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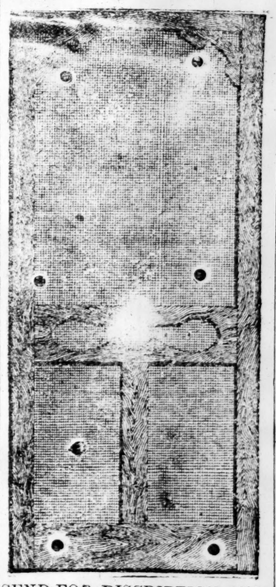

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The LEADING NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, thoroughly up to date, and always a stanch advocate and supporter of Republican principles, will contain the most reliable news of

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN,

including discussions, correspondence and speeches of the ablest political leaders, brilliant editorials, reports from all sections of the land showing progress of the work, etc., etc., and will commend itself to the careful perusal of every thoughtful, intelligent voter who has the true interests of his country at heart.

NEW YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE — Published Monday, Wednesday and Friday, is in reality a fine, fresh, every-other-day Daily, giving the latest news of the other three. It contains all the important foreign war and other cable news which appears in the Daily Tribune of same date, also Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, Short Stories, Elegant Half-tone Illustrations, Humorous Items, Industrial Information, Fashion Notes, Agricultural Matters and comprehensive and reliable Financial and Market reports.

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We furnish with it the North Carolinian for $2.00 per year.

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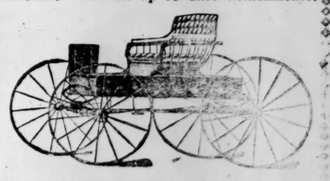
All the comforts of a HOT SPRING at your own home. THE CENTURY VAPOR BATH CABINET GIVES BOTH THE TURKISH AND VAPOR BATH WITHIN THE CABINET. IT OPENS AND CLOSES LIKE A TRUNK. CLEANSE THE SYSTEM OF IMPURITIES. Write for illustrated booklet and prices. The Vapor Bath Cabinet Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING WAGON
We use only the best of material. Has all up to date attachments. Splendid Finish. Price is right. We can make it an inducement for dealers to handle our work. We manufacture a full line of light pleasure vehicles. Send for catalogue and price list.



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Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.
REFERENCE:—Banks and other financials when required. Stencil furnished at the Home Office at a minutes notice.

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Orient Victoriettes
are beautiful automobiles having grace in every line. Motive power, gas, sparked by electricity. It would be decidedly unwise for any one having a self-propelled carriage in mind to make the purchase before investigating the superior merits of the Orient Victoriette. Price $1,000. Correspondence will bring to you all information necessary for comparison together with an accurate illustration of the vehicle—write.
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will not help your eyesight if you wear them all unless your vision has been properly fitted. Here is just where our skill comes to your aid. It will test your eyes you will be sure to get the right glasses and will have satisfaction in wearing them.

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Attending Surgeons of Pensions—Ward, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lo[illegible], on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays, with the office at the corner of Road and Ch[illegible].

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Episcopal: R. C. Benson, pastor; Baptist, [illegible], pastor; Episcopal, [illegible], pastor; Presbyterian, [illegible], pastor; Methodist, [illegible], pastor; Christian, [illegible], pastor; Roman Catholic, [illegible], pastor; Primitive Baptist, [illegible], pastor; Free Will Baptist, [illegible], pastor; Colored Baptist, [illegible], pastor; Colored Methodist, [illegible], pastor; Colored Episcopal, [illegible], pastor; Colored Presbyterian, [illegible], pastor.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Commercial Club, [illegible], President; Atlantic Lodge, No. [illegible], A. F. & A. M., [illegible], W. M.; Albemarle Chapter, No. [illegible], R. A. M., [illegible], H. P.; Albemarle Council, No. [illegible], R. & S. M., [illegible], T. I. M.; Albemarle Commandery, No. [illegible], K. T., [illegible], E. C.; Albemarle Lodge, No. [illegible], I. O. O. F., [illegible], N. G.; Albemarle Encampment, No. [illegible], I. O. O. F., [illegible], C. P.; Albemarle Lodge, No. [illegible], K. of P., [illegible], C. C.; Albemarle Lodge, No. [illegible], K. & L. of H., [illegible], Dictator; Albemarle Lodge, No. [illegible], K. of H., [illegible], P. D

Show us a fault in our business and we stop it at once, no matter how profitable. We don't believe a fault can ever be really profitable.

They said our Ague Cure was too bitter and powerful for the weak digestion of malarial illness.

We have corrected the fault. It's cost us thousands of dollars to do it, but we have corrected it.

And there is no better medicine under the sun for every form of malaria than this new Malaria and Ague Cure.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure	Ayer's Comatone

Turned a Lioness Loose.

Chartres City, near Paris, was terrorized by a lioness loose from a menagerie. An employe, having been beaten by the proprietor, turned the animal loose within the establishment so that it might devour the proprietor who was always the first to enter in the morning. But when the proprietor opened the door the lioness bounded past him. Fortunately it found a butcher shop opposite, where it appeased its hunger. Afterward it entered a barber shop and scattered the inmates. Then it killed two horses and several dogs and knocked down a woman. Finally the police succeeded in locking it up in a tobacco shop and then shot it through a window.—Paris Correspondence New York World.

Under British rule the cotton crop of Egypt has doubled, and now amounts to over 500,000,000 pounds a year.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The high rolle, and the rolling stone gather no moss.

Carter's Ink Is the best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff not fit to write with.

An apparatus for condensing sea fog into drinking water has been invented.

A Very Bad Combine

is that of

A Very Bad Sprain

and

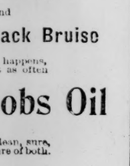
A Very Black Bruise

It often happens, but just as often

St. Jacobs Oil

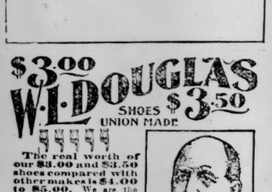
makes a clean, sure, prompt cure of both.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE



The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

Established in 1876.



Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE.	Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes at the same prices, that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends; they please everybody that wears them.	THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNE 40

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York

STRIKERS STAND FIRM.

An Advance in Wages Fails to Reopen the Collieries.

BIG CONFERENCE OF OPERATORS

Twenty-two Companies Meet in Wilkesbarre, But Could Not Agree on an Offer—Lehigh Valley Acts Alone, and Offers a Ten Per Cent. Increase—Strikers Add to Their Ranks.

Wilkesbarre, Penn. (Special).—The coal operators of the Wyoming, Lackawanna, and Lehigh Valley regions held a meeting in this city and thoroughly discussed the whole situation, nearly all those present taking part in the discussion. The powder question was the chief subject of debate, and next came the recognition of the union. So far as can be learned, none of the operators were in favor of recognizing the union in any way.

Twenty-two companies were represented in the meeting, but no agreement was reached. The Lehigh Valley Company decided to post notices agreeing to increase wages ten per cent. and to "take up" other grievances. The notice added that powder would be sold for $1.50 a keg, but that the difference between that and the old rate, $2.75, shall be taken into account in figuring the advance of ten per cent.

The offer to increase their wages ten per cent. did not induce any of the strikers in the anthracite coal region to return to work.

Hazleton, Penn. (Special).—Notices of the increase in wages and the reduction in the price of powder decided upon by the operators at Wilkesbarre were posted at all of the collieries in the Lehigh region.

MORE STRIKERS GO OUT.

Advance in Wages Ineffective in Inducing Men to Return to Work.

Hazleton, Penn. (Special).—Although the labor leaders said positively that they did not fear a break in the ranks of the anthracite coal strikers, they were nevertheless pleased to learn that the ten per cent. advance granted by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was totally ignored by the striking mine workers. It was predicted by the operators that many of the strikers would return to work under the belief that the ten per cent. would be the limit of the concession, and the unanimity of the men in deciding to stand out for a further advance caused considerable surprise.

The strike situation of the Lehigh Valley showed a change in favor of the men. Several hundred men quit work at the Calvin Pardee mines at Lattimer, as the result of persuasion on the part of 400 marching strikers, and at Oneida and Cranberry the coal companies lost additional men.

President Mitchell, the leader of the strikers, said that he did not believe the companies could hold out much longer.

Mr. Hanna on the Strike.

Chicago (Special).—"Any man who would put a straw in the way of a settlement of the great coal miners' strike now progressing in Pennsylvania should be taken out to the nearest lamp-post and hanged," said Senator Hanna. He added: "I do not want to talk about the strike. No one should be permitted to use it for political capital. It is the duty of every man to do his utmost to end the deplorable trouble."

NEXT YEAR'S NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Construction, $20,000,000; Repairs, $7,000,000; Yards, $13,000,000.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The annual reports from the Naval Bureau chiefs, outlining the naval work to be done during the coming year, are now complete and in the hands of Secretary Long.

The chief item, as usual, is that for the "increase of the navy," covering both construction and engineering work on ships already authorized. This will be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. In the branch of yards and docks it is understood the total will not be far from $13,000,000, and will not involve any additional dry locks or extensive changes in naval stations. In addition to the foregoing items there is the usual sum for repair of vessels already in service, which is a considerable item, amounting this year to approximately $7,000,000.

ASKS $10,000 FROM MURDERERS.

Wife Sues the Nesbitts, Who Killed Her Husband.

Marion, Ind. (Special).—Mrs. Elizabeth Stillwell has filed suit in the Superior Court for $10,000 damages against Jark and William Nesbitt.

The Nesbitts shot and killed Mrs. Stillwell's husband at Swayzee September 5. The Sheriff and posse pursued the Nesbitts and captured them, and they are now in jail here awaiting trial for murder. They own six good farms in this county.

Nearly All His Family Killed.

Apprentice J. C. Cleveland, of the United States battleship Texas, has received information from Mayor Jones, of Galveston Texas, that his father, stepmother, two sisters, a brother, stepbrothers and sisters had been killed in the flood at Galveston. One brother, who chanced to be in Houston, escaped. Cleveland obtained twenty days' leave of absence to visit Galveston.

Boer Armaments Captured.

General Roberts sent the following dispatch to the War Office at London: "Rundle's troops in the Bethlehem district have recaptured from the Boers a mountain battery gun lost at Nicholson's Nek, and also 65,000 rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition."

France's Expenses in China.

When the Chambers reassemble the French Government will publish a yellow book on China and ask for an extra credit of $8,000,000.

Killed His Own Mother.

Mrs. J. W. Clark, of Birmingham, Ala., was shot in the head by her own son, Lee Clark, aged eighteen, and killed instantly. A younger son, attending an ice cream festival, had become boisterous and was arrested. The officer took the boy to his home and turned him over to his father with the understanding that the boy should appear in court on Monday. Lee became angry at his brother's arrest, and pulling a pistol, made a demonstration. The pistol went off and the bullet struck his mother in the forehead, causing instant death.

Kruger Overruled by Steyn.

It is reported from Komati Poort that Mr. Kruger, in a letter to his wife announcing that he was going on a six months' holiday, said, in substance, that after the capture of Machadodorp he knew the struggle was hopeless and counselled moderation but that Mr. Steyn's "arbitrary behavior" overruled his counsels.

Silver Cup For a Greek Warship.

A silver cup was presented to the Greek warship Navarchos Miaoulis at New York City by natives of Greece from all parts of the United States.

MURDER IN A CHURCH

Fatal Climax to a Quarrel in a Colored Congregation.

Two Preachers in South Carolina Shot by the Rival Faction While Conducting the Service.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—As the climax to a war of more than a year's duration between opposing factions in the congregation of the Belmont Colored Baptist Church, situated in the backwoods of Newberry County, the pastor of the church, the Rev. Young Reeder, and a visiting preacher and supporter of Reeder, the Rev. Henry Williams, were shot in the pulpit by assassins, Reeder receiving a death wound.

Part of the congregation notified the ministers that if they attempted to preach they would be killed, and the ministers had every reason to believe this threat would be carried out, but they had prepared to hold a big prayer meeting and refused to take heed.

A big crowd was gathered at the church, every member of the congregation being present with many visitors. The two preachers came in together, and when the church was filled began the service, opening with prayer. This was followed with the singing of a hymn and succeeded by a prayer. The congregation was kneeling. Reeder was praying aloud, his supporters punctuating the prayer with fervent "Amens."

In the meantime several members of the congregation had slipped out into the night. There was an open window behind the pulpit. On the sill of this window several muzzles rested for a moment, then all flashed together. Reeder and Williams fell, the former being shot through the middle of the back.

Pandemonium reigned in the church for a few minutes, but there was no more bloodshed. Friends of Reeder captured ten members of the congregation, and they are in jail charged with murdering the preachers.

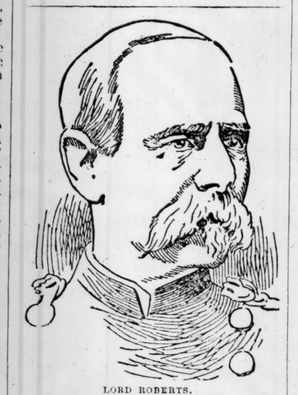
Troubles in this church have been occasioned by antagonism to Reeder by part of the congregation. They have had several rows, and a month ago there was a riot in the church, in which many heads were broken, the women fighting and scratching with the men.

Reeder has been the favorite of the larger part of the women in the congregation.

LORD ROBERTS PROMOTED.

Made Commander-in-Chief in Place of Lord Wolseley.

London (By Cable).—The War Office has announced that the Queen has approved the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the forces to succeed Lord Wolseley. The latter's five-year term expired on October 1. The announcement was made



LORD ROBERTS.

on the anniversary of Lord Roberts's birthday, as he was born at Cawnpore, India, on September 30, 1832.

The War Office is now in communication with Lord Roberts regarding the return of a large portion of the South African army. The embarkation will commence at Cape Town in a few weeks.

It is now stated that Lord Wolseley will remain at the War Office until November 1.

JIM HOWARD SENTENCED TO DEATH

Tells the Judge That He is Innocent of Goebel's Murder.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—The motion for a new trial was overruled in the case of Jim Howard for the Goebel murder and the sentence passed on the prisoner. In passing sentence Judge Cantrill addressed the prisoner:

"James Howard, at the April term of the Franklin Circuit Court you were indicted for the murder of William Goebel, and a jury of twelve men found you guilty and fixed your sentence at death. Have you any legal reason you could give why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

"I am innocent," said Howard.

"The jury has already passed on that question," said the Judge, "and it is the duty of the Court to pass sentence. I command that the prisoner be taken to the jail, and there kept until the 7th day of December, when the Sheriff will hang you by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

Judge Cantrill granted an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and suspended judgment until that court acts on the case.

Two Killed in a Florida Street Duel.

Hope Barnett and Edward Stanford were killed at Port Tampa City, Fla., in a street duel growing out of a political quarrel. Charles Barnett, a brother of Hope, was shot and seriously wounded.

A Threat to the Dutch.

The British Government is said to have sent a note to the Holland Government warning it that if President Kruger carries gold or State archives on a Dutch warship the act will be regarded as a breach of neutrality.

Cycling Notes.

Cycling as a popular sport is decidedly on the decline.

The mortality among cycle clubs this season has been very heavy.

It is creditably reported that one manufacturer of coaster brakes has sold 118,000 of these attachments this year.

Cordang, the great Dutch rider, recently broke the one-hour pacer record by traveling twenty-three miles 1362 yards.

S. Kimble, of Louisville, Ky., won the one-mile international professional championship at Montreal. Time, 3m. 48s.

More legislation than heretofore will be proposed by the various divisions of the L. A. W. during the next sessions of the State Legislatures. A majority of it will be in the interest of good roads and sidepaths.

An authority is of the opinion that there has been entirely too much century riding this year for the good of the sport.

Two probable effects of the popularity attained by the coaster brake is that of paving the way for a changeable speed gearing and of ascertaining the tendency toward uniformity in the making of rear hubs and threading them.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

41 MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra...$	—	@$	22
Firsts	20½	@	21½
Thirds to seconds.....	17	@	19½
State dairy tubs, extras...	—	@	21
Imitation creamery	15	@	18
Factory, finest	15¼	@	15½
Low grades	13½	@	14½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy..	11¼	@	11⅝
Small	11¼	@	11½
Part skims,good to prime	7	@	9
Full skims.....	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Nearby—Fancy	21	@	23
State and Penn.....	21	@	23
Western—Choice	—	@	20

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow,choice,1900	—	@	2 25
Medium	—	@	2 10
Pea, choice	—	@	2 10
Red kidney, choice.....	—	@	2 20
White kidney, choice....	—	@	2 30
Yellow eye	2 20	@	2 25
Lima, Cal.....	3 55	@	3 60
Green peas, bags.....	1 20	@	1 22½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, red, per bbl.....	2 25	@	3 00
King, per bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Muskmelons, per crate...	1 50	@	3 25
Pears, Seckel, per bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00
Bartlett, per bbl.....	2 00	@	3 75
Peaches, per basket.....	25	@	75
Plums, per 10-lb. basket...	10	@	30
Grapes, Concord, per bask.	6½	@	7½
Niagara, per basket.....	8	@	9
Cranberries, per bbl.....	5 00	@	5 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	11½
Chickens, per lb.....	—	@	10½
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb.....	10	@	11
Ducks, per pair.....	50	@	65
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.....	6	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	—	@	18
Fowls,State & Penn.,per lb	10½	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb.	—	@	12
Geese, East, spring, per lb.	11	@	13
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 00	@	2 50

HOPS.

State—1899, choice, per lb.	13½	@	14
1899, fair.....	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice.	13¼	@	14
Common to fair.....	8	@	11
Old odds.....	2	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	82½	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	70	@	75
Straw, long rye.....	65	@	75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl..	1 00	@	1 37
Long Island, per bbl....	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl.....	1 50	@	2 25
Onions—Orange Co., per bag.	75	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl...	1 25	@	1 50
Cabbages, per 100.....	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	75	@	90
Tomatoes, per box.....	50	@	75
String beans, per bbl.....	50	@	75
Squash, per bbl.....	60	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per bbl.....	2 00	@	5 50
Corn, per 100.....	50	@	1 00
Egg plant, per bbl.....	50	@	75
Peppers, per bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Celery, per dozen.....	10	@	50
Lima beans, per bag.....	50	@	1 25
Lettuce, per case.....	1 00	@	2 00
Cauliflower, per bbl.....	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, per quart	5	@	8
Pumpkins, per bbl.....	40	@	60
Carrots, per bbl.....	75	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 10	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth..	—	@	87½
No. 2 red.....	—	@	82¼
Corn—No. 2.....	47½	@	48¾
Oats—No. 2 white.....	27½	@	27¾
Track mixed	25	@	26½
Rye—Western	61	@	61½
State	—	@	—
Lard city	—	@	7.30c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	7¼	@	9¼
Calves, city dressed.....	8	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb..... ..	2 50	@	4 12½
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 25	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb.....	5 70	@	5 85
Country dressed.....	7	@	8½

TOBACCO.

Domestic cigar leaf continues in good demand, a fair amount of tobacco changing hands daily. Sumatra tobacco is active, goods moving steadily into consumption. For Havana there is strong inquiry, and the market remains in a satisfactory condition. In Western tobacco there is more life than there has been for some time, with some good sales of export leaf.

ABUNDANT APPLE HARVEST.

Plan of Charitable Societies For the Distribution of the Fruit.

Boston (Special).—Reports from all sections of the country show that the apple harvest this year promises to be an exceptional one. Preparations have been made by several Boston charitable organizations to undertake the distribution of fruit, and circulars have been issued for use in all sections of New England asking for contributions. Mrs. Samuel Wright Simpson, State Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Flower Mission, has made the announcement that persons desiring to send apples to her for distribution may do so free of charge from all stations on the Boston and Maine Railroad or lines operated by the Boston and Maine, from all stations on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and from all stations on the New York, New Haven and Hartford east of Willimantic and New London, inclusive.

In 1896, when the harvest was abundant, 5500 bushels of apples were distributed in Boston to more than 5000 applicants. It was estimated that 50,000 persons were benefited by the gifts.

More Life to Cranberry Trade.

There is more life to the cranberry trade, though it will suffer because of the liberal apple crop. The berries are better colored and are much more attractive than when they first came in. As soon as the cold weather comes a strong demand is expected.

Timber Outlook Promising.

The timber cut in Eastern Maine this season will be the largest in years. The cut, it is estimated, will reach 160,000,000 feet, and of this 40,000,000 will go into pulp. The price of manufactured lumber is higher than it was last year.

Japanese Tea Crop Short.

The shortage in the Japanese tea crop this season is estimated by experts at San Francisco at 4,400,000 pounds, and prices have already advanced from ten to twenty-five per cent.

Hog Industry For Arizona.

Arizona is adding a new industry, that is raising hogs on a large scale. The large alfalfa fields of the Salt River Valley, long used for the fattening of cattle brought from the wild ranges, make an excellent pasturage for hogs, which are reported to bring large profits.

Tomatoes Advancing in Price.

Tomatoes are advancing, prices now ranging up to $1 per crate, an increase of seventy-five cents within ten days. The supplies coming forward are small, and there is a fair demand for everything that is of fair quality.

Red Spider Injures Lemon Trees.

For several years there has been some damage done to lemon trees in the neighborhood of Covina, Cal., by the red spider, or clover mite, causing the fruit to fall to the ground. This year a number of new orchards were affected. Spraying of the trees has been resorted to heretofore, but that has only resulted in partially restricting the spread of the pest.

Southern Iron Trade Good.

September was the best month the Southern export iron business has enjoyed this year. The aggregate exports were over 30,000 tons.

PRINCE TUAN DEGRADED

Punishment of High Officials Who Encouraged the Boxers Ordered.

REACTIONARIES' RULE IS ENDED.

A Decree of the Emperor and Empress Blames Their Ministers For Inciting the Boxers—Imperial Clan Court, the Highest Judicial Tribunal in China, is to Try Prince Tuan.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Department of State was informed by Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, that Sheng, Chinese Director of Railways and Telegraphs, had handed to him a decree of the Emperor and Empress, dated September 25, blaming their ministers for encouraging the Boxers. The edict ordered the degradation of four princes and deprived Prince Tuan of his salary and official servants. He was to be brought for trial before the Imperial Clan Court.

The most significant thing about the decree is the indication it gives that the Chinese Government is already following out the wishes of Russia and America by designating the culprits. The German policy, as originally framed, demanded that the designation be made by the allies. While not very hopeful that the Emperor would designate and punish the culprits, the United States insisted that he should have a chance to do so. The American decision was made known on September 23, and two days later the Chinese made the first move toward vindicating this policy.

Apparently four princes besides Tuan have been picked out as principally responsible. This does away, in all probability, with the fear that the Emperor would try to evade his responsibility by punishing only minor offenders and Boxers. Tuan has been deprived of his salary and official servants, and it is evident that his punishment is not to stop there.

This action is an official admission that those responsible for the Boxer movement were in high station. The names of the principals are not given, but their titles are sufficient to prove that the eEmperor believes that the Boxer movement sprang from high officials, and not from a mob.

The Imperial Clan Court is the supreme judicial tribunal of China and is the only one having jurisdiction over the members of the imperial family. It is presided over by Prince Li, with the well-known Prince Ching as First Vice-President. Chinese officials here say that the reference of the case to this high court is of itself the fullest assurance of the gravity with which the throne regards the matter.

The action of the Chinese Government in overthrowing the reactionaries is likely to give the most intense gratification to the friendly Viceroys of the South of China and to Ministers here and in Europe, who have so strenuously resisted the Boxer movement.

Russian Minister Quits Pekin.

St. Petersburg, Russia (By Cable).—It is announced that M. de Giers and all the members of the Russian Legation quitted Pekin a few days ago. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff has arrived at Taku and assumed command of the Russian squadron in Chinese waters. His flagship is the armored cruiser Rossia.

Von Waldersee at Tien-Tsin.

Paris (By Cable).—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrived at Tien-Tsin a few days ago. He was enthusiastically greeted by the Germans, and in the evening there was a torchlight procession in his honor.

BANK ROBBED OF $10,000.

It Was Insured For the Same Amount Against Burglary and Fire.

Centreville, Mich. (Special).—Wolf Brothers' Bank was robbed of $10,000. The thieves gained entrance to the building by prying and springing the double door apart with a large file. The outer door to the vault was blown off, and then they pried open the inner door to the cash drawer, where the money was stored.

The bank was insured in the Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company for $10,000 against loss by burglary or fire.

Decision Against Torpedo Boats.

The Naval Board of Arbitrament at Newport, R. I., has decided that the two torpedo boat attacks in the naval manoeuvres had not succeeded.

Injured Football Player Dead.

Lawrence J. Pierson, the student of Lake Forest University who was hurt in a football game, died at Alice Home, the university hospital, in Chicago. Pierson was twenty-one years old and his home was in Lexington, Ill.

Man Who Saved Grant's Life Dead.

Colonel John C. Wyman, who saved Grant's life; escorted Lincoln's body, administered the pledge to John B. Gough, resembled Beecher and was formerly a New York business man died at Central Falls, R. I.

The National Game.

Selbach still leads the New York team in batting.

The Brooklyn Club hasn't a left handed pitcher on its staff.

Willis, of Boston, has the poorest batting average in the League.

Hawley, of New York, is pitching as good ball as any man in the League.

Six players on the St. Louis team are batting above .300, and yet the team is far down in the race.

Chesbro, of Pittsburg, is very effective against every club in the League except Philadelphia.

Catcher Donohue, secured by Pittsburg from Dayton, is the only left-hand catcher in the big League.

Pitcher Hughes, formerly of Brooklyn, recently lost three games in succession in the California League.

Bernard, an outfielder from the Albany team of the New York League, is now playing with the New Yorks.

According to Lawyer Harry Taylor, 136 players are on the roll of membership of the Players' Protective Association.

Hickman, of New York, slipped up after batting safely in twenty-seven consecutive games. He has left a mark it will be difficult to beat.

Lord Russell's Four Rules.

When asked his rule of work, the late Lord Russell answered as follows: "If you ask me to reduce the common habit of my life to formula, I will tell you that I have only four rules to guide me in preparing my work—first, to do one thing at a time, whether it is reading or eating oysters, concentrating such faculties as I am endowed with upon what I am doing at the moment; second, when dealing with complicated facts, to arrange the narrative of events in the order of time. My third rule is never to trouble myself about authorities supposed to bear on a particular question until I have accurately and definitely ascertained the precise facts, and, lastly, I try to apply the judicial faculty to the case before me, in order to determine what are its strong and weak points, and to settle in my own mind on what the issue depends."—London Times.

His Own Weapons.

The extraordinary skill with which Sir Edwin Landseer painted animals was due not merely to his mastery of the brush, but also to his intimate knowledge of the animal world.

One of his many talents was the power of imitating to perfection the cry of any creature with which he was familiar.

One day, when the artist happened to be the guest of Lord Rivers, he was requested to go and see a very savage dog that was tied up in the yard. As Landseer approached the growling beast, he dropped quietly upon his hands and knees, and then crawling forward, snarled so alarmingly that the dog, overcome with terror, suddenly snapped his chain, jumped over the wall, and was never seen afterward.

Prehistoric Races in Alaska.

The first authentic discovery of traces of a prehistoric race in Alaska was made recently by prospectors in the foothills of Mount St. Elias, who, in prospecting for placer diggings, discovered a copper mine which had been worked ages ago. In the immediate vicinity were picked up kettles, tools, spearheads and other articles of practical use, manufactured in a crude manner out of copper. It is evident that the copper came from three of the four veins in the immediate vicinity. The spot where the discovery was made is 6000 feet above sea level, in the foothills of the mountain peak.—Indianapolis News.

Grapes and Indigestion.

The skins of grapes have tartaric acid in them and it is from this source that most of the world's tartaric acid comes. Many people are distressed after eating heartily of grapes. They would not be if they rejected the seeds and skins.—Boston Transcript.

Editors Not Malicious.

Not one editor in a thousand willfully injures either friend or foe by misrepresentation. Go to him and ask for a correction, and nine cases out of ten, if your case is just, you will be received politely, and proper correction will be made with pleasure.

A Storm With a Record.

The terrible hurricane which wrought wholesale destruction in Porto Rico in August, 1899, was longer lived than any storms hitherto reported. It lasted from August 3 till August 21, within which time it traveled between 4000 and 5000 miles.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Even the deaf mute can understand when money talks.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Of the 3700 Chinese in New Zealand only twenty-six are women.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

High-angle fire is that from guns at all elevations beyond fifteen degrees.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The Labrador cod fishery is reported a virtual failure.

A Newspaper For Tramps.

The Tourists' Union Journal, a newspaper devoted wholly to the interests of tramps, was issued for the first time recently at Sycamore, Ill. The first issue may not be the last, but it is not probable that publication will continue very long. Freak journalism is never very successful, and a newspaper whose circulation will be among a class of gentlemen not especially given to literary pursuits does not promise success.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

The number of rooms in a house, of windows or doors in a room, even of rungs on a ladder, in Siam must always be odd. Even numbers are considered unlucky.

Don't drink too much water when cycling. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an excellent substitute.

The coal famine in Germany is lessening the output of pig iron materially.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvellously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am failing very fast,—since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. . . I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain,

Ever yours
MISS EDNA FREDERICK,
Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headaches, leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted, and would cry."—MRS. BERTHA OFER, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. . . . I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do. I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do."—MRS. MARY A. HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE to Fit patients who pay expressage only on delivery. Permanent Cure, severest cases. Send to DR. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Consultation, personal or by mail; treatise and Nervous Disorders, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. Founded 1871.